

The Democratic Pioneer.

TRUTH, JUSTICE AND THE CONSTITUTION.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1855.

VOL. 5--NO 36.

BY L. D. STARKE.

DEMOCRATIC PIONEER.

L. D. STARKE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PRINTED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.

TERMS.
For copy, one year, ----- \$2 50
For copy, one year, ----- 11 00
For copy, one year, ----- 20 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Space of 10 lines or less, first insertion

at 25 cents per line. Annual

contracts made on favorable terms.

Office corner of Main and Broad street.

POETRY.

Arab's Farewell to his Horse.

BY MISS. SOUTON.

With my beautiful that standest meek-

ly, my beautiful and glossy neck, and

black and fiery eye,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

Thou hast been my faithful friend,

COMMITTEE ON NUNNERIES, &c.

We copy the following account of the conduct of the legislative committee on nunneries from the Daily Advertiser of Saturday last, and fully concur with that journal in the censure it expresses at the outrages perpetrated:—

On the Dedham Turnpike, in Roxbury just beyond Oak street, there is an ordinary house in which a school is kept by seven ladies, Catholic "Sisters of Charity," members of the order of Notre Dame. They have twelve pupils, young ladies between the ages of ten and fifteen, all Americans by birth. These nineteen ladies form the household with the exception of an Irishman who is employed about the premises as a servant. The house is located upon a thoroughfare much travelled; it is not secluded in any way from public gaze, the grounds are not surrounded by any barriers, nor does it have any of the characteristics of a monastic institution. The ladies who reside there as teachers are highly cultivated and accomplished, and as much entitled to respect and courtesy as any in the state. Their pupils are likewise respectable, and there is not the least evidence that their attendance at school is forced, that they are subjected to any rigorous discipline, or obliged to undergo any sort of ill-treatment.

Such being the character of this establishment, the seventeen ladies residing therein were surprised on last Monday afternoon to see two omnibuses drive up to the doors, crowded with passengers, who alighted and inquired for the "lady superior," and being met by the head of the establishment, the spokesman of the party informed her that the crowd is a committee appointed by the legislature to examine the house. No notification of the visit to be expected had been served upon the ladies, and they are obliged to take the statement of the members of the party on their own authority. We have already seen that the committee actually appointed by the legislature consists of but seven members. We are unable to state the number of the party professing to act at this committee on this occasion, but from the fact that two twelve-seat omnibuses, which appeared to be full, were required for their transport, we can only estimate their number at twenty-four. There may have been a few more or less.

Nineteen ladies, twelve of them less than fifteen years of age, could not of course oppose any effectual obstacle to the entrance of twenty-four full-grown men into a common house, even had the ladies known the rights guaranteed them by the constitution and laws of Massachusetts, and had they been disposed to maintain those rights by force. The "gentlemen" (we presume we must call members of the legislature by this title) roamed over the whole house from attic to cellar. No chamber, no passage, no closet, no cupboard, escaped their vigilant search. No part of the house was enough sacred, or enough protected by respect for the common courtesies of civilized life, to be spared in the examination. The ladies' dresses hanging in their wardrobes were tossed over. The party invaded the chapel and showed their respect, as Protestants, we presume, for the One God whom all Christians worship, by talking loudly with their hats on, while the ladies shrank in terror at the desecration of a spot which they believed hallowed.

While in the chapel, the ladies declined holding any conversation with their persecutors; but in another part of the house the principal expressed her perfect willingness to answer any questions propounded by "the committee." One of "the gentlemen" accordingly pats her affectionately on the back with one hand turns over the cross suspended round her neck with the other, and asks her if she is content with her situation, whether she can leave when pleased. The young ladies were of course subjected to questions even more rude—whether there are any boys boarding in the establishment—what punishments they suffer for misdemeanors, &c. It is scarcely necessary to describe such conversation in detail; the reader can readily imagine what the scene must have been.

The examining party, of course had every thing their own way, and when their searches and their insults had been protracted to the extent of their pleasure they took their leave. It is scarcely necessary to say that "they found—no matter what—it was not they sought"—unless the object of the visit "was simply a 'lark.' at the expense of the state, in which case the object was doubtless attained. There were no nuns immured alive in contracted cells, nor any evidences of abuse of any sort calling for legislative interference or even inquiry.

Now we ask the reflecting men and women of Massachusetts, we even appeal to the candor of the eighty thousands voters who put the present administration in power—is such a record as the above fit to form a page in the history of the free and enlightened commonwealth of Massachusetts in the nineteenth century? Make any allowance you please for exaggerations in the story which may have been caused by the natural fears of the terrified witnesses, and does the record stand fair and clear? Is such the treatment that defenceless women ought to receive? Is such the behavior of gentlemen in the legislature? It is only paralleled by the stories that have come down of the insults and excesses of unlicensed soldiers in time of war.

Our legislators ought to have a more intimate practical acquaintance with the fundamental principles of our government. The bill of rights which is the first part of the constitution of Massachusetts contains this article:—"Every subject has a right to be secure from unreasonable seizures of his person, his house, his papers and all his possessions. All warrants, therefore, are contrary to this right, if the cause or foundation of them be not previously supported by oath or affirmation; and if the order, in the warrant to a civil officer, to make search in suspected places, or to arrest one or more suspected persons, or to seize their property, be not accompanied with a special designation of the persons or objects of search, arrest or seizure; and no warrant ought to be issued but in cases, and with the formalities, prescribed by the laws." It would be superfluous to point out how this article was violated in every clause by the action we have recorded. What was the warrant of this committee of seven, swelling its own numbers by its own act? Nothing but a vote of the legislature, unsupported by oath or affirmation, and drawn up with regard to no formalities, either prescribed by law or otherwise.

In like manner the constitution of the United States guarantees that "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

Who is safe from such unreasonable searches as that of Monday last? What house is there in the state, occupied wholly by defenceless women, that may not be the next scene for a frolic of a party of rude men. Let the constituents of any of the gentlemen composing this committee consider how they would resist an invasion of their residence and a disturbance of the privacy of their families by such inquisitorial parties as this.

The revolution was fought in vain if the great American principles of private right and domestic security are now to be set at naught.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION—THE LETTER OF THE PROSCRIPTION CANDIDATE.

The issue presented to the people of Virginia, to be decided in May next, is one appealing to so many of the inspiring recollections of the men and the measures of the early days of the Old Dominion, that it rouses them like a call from the graves of their ancestors. This issue is the same for which those ancestors struggled and the same upon which they succeeded. It is this which make the memories of the sages given by Virginia to the Union so dear to all Americans; it is this which still inspires the admiration of the scholar and the efforts of the patriot; it is this that has more than once thrilled the world—the issue that conscience must be unfettered, and that religion must be free. And that a party should be found willing to take ground against such an issue in the very State where its noblest victories have been achieved, we are disposed to regard as a piece of good fortune rather than a calamity. It admonishes all patriotic citizens, and discloses the baleful tendencies of the times. It is like holding a disunion meeting in the sacred hall from which the great and glorious Declaration of Independence was proclaimed, or like defending the treason of Arnold at the grave of Washington! Genuine Americans will startle at a spectacle at once so novel and so arrogant, and those who had hoped to triumph by such profanation will be glad to repent, or will depart with death and defeat written on their brows.

Hon. Thomas Stanhope Flournoy is the candidate for governor of the anti-Jefferson anti-Washington, and intolerant party in Virginia. He has announced his principles by a flourish; but, as he is one of those demagogues who are always ready for anything that turns up, from uniting with abolitionists to combining with natives his course is consistent. It is his province to join anything to destroy the democratic party. A man like Mr. Flournoy will take up any cast-off idea of the democratic party. It is his policy, to use the language of another, "to embrace every diversity of opinion and every fragment of organization which agitation divorces from the democracy." A whig like himself "must have a spark-catcher and a damper for every locomotive on the track reform." If democracy excommunicates a faction of malcontents like the know-nothings, he must be ready from the boundless assortment of his sentiments, to meet the accident and to exert the attraction of its affinities. He must adapt himself to every idea hostile to the democracy, and like Tittlebat Timonoe and his parliamentary list, promise to give everybody everything if only everybody will give him a vote.

Mr. Stanhope Flournoy is, however, doubtless a very sagacious as well as a very liberal man. It is a great pity, though, that he did not live in the days of such men as gave Virginia so high a rank among the States of the Union. He would have been a rare Mentor to such a philosopher as Jefferson, who had certain youthful notions of toleration and equality; and there is no doubt that he would have taught "Mr. Washington," as the English ministry used to say, better manners than to praise such Yahoos as American Catholics. Had Mr. Flournoy lived, he would have spared us the "disgrace" of a Lafayette, a De Kalb, a Kosciuszko, and a Montgomery.

In order to show how much history has lost because Mr. Stanhope Flournoy did not flourish during the revolutionary era, let us present his letter accepting the nomination of governor of the so-called "Americans" in Virginia—a party made up of the lock, stock, and barrel of the old whig organization, veneered and varnished by a very thin layer of outside democrats:—"The rapid increase of foreign immigration is well calculated to excite alarm, and the power of the government, both State and Federal, should be exerted to check it. It seems almost impossible to doubt that the influx of between four and five hundred foreigners into our country annually will ultimately be subversive of our republican institutions. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson gave early warning to the country of the danger to be apprehended from foreign influence. The naturalization laws should either be repealed or so modified, and such restrictions imposed, as to avert the evil.

"The South is especially and deeply interested in this question—the immense annual addition to our population settled in the non-slaveholding States, and the extensive Territories of the West and Northwest, out of which free States will, in consequence, be more speedily formed, increasing with fearful rapidity the balance of power against us.

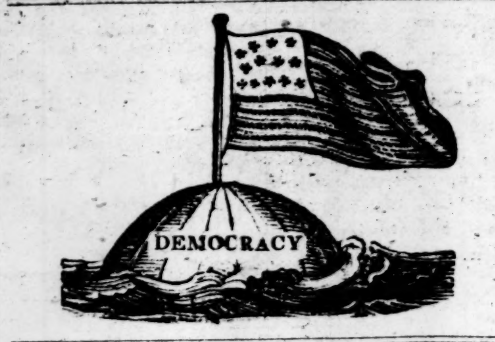
"Intimately connected with this question of foreign immigration is the growth of the Roman Catholic Church in our country. Despotic, proscriptive, and intolerant, its ascendancy, as all history teaches, has ever been destructive of freedom of opinion; and while I would uncompromisingly oppose any interference with the rights of its members as citizens by any legislative enactment, yet by a full and independent exercise of the right of suffrage and the appointing power they should be excluded from the offices of the government in all its departments.

"It may be said that there are comparatively few foreigners and Roman Catholics in Virginia. She is not acting for herself alone. She is a leading member of this great sisterhood of States, and her action will be felt for weal or woe by them all. Her destiny is identified with theirs, and she cannot look with indifference to the fact that the great valley of the Mississippi, watered by twenty thousand miles

of navigable rivers, and the immense and fertile territories stretching beyond, to the Pacific, capable of sustaining a population of one hundred millions, are rapidly filling up with this class of people.

"I will advert particularly to one other principle of the American party—the non-intervention of the federal and State governments with the municipal affairs of each other." The strict observance of this principle will make the union of the States perpetual."

Democratic Pioneer.



TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1855.

LADIES' FAIR.—The ladies of the Episcopal congregation in this place will hold a Fair during a portion of next week, commencing on Monday, in the new store-house of Thomas R. Cobb. Their selection of useful and ornamental articles, to say nothing of the "creature comforts" administered by fair hands, cannot fail to elicit general attention and material encouragement. Call and see them by all means.

FIENDISH.—On Friday evening last, a man named Riddick Sewell, entered a small house about a mile south of this place, and finding three colored females, offered each of them violence, when two of them succeeded in making their escape.—He then fired at the remaining one, an old woman, shooting her through the eye, and wounding her mortally. Sewell was arrested on Friday night and is now confined in the jail of this town. The murder and the subsequent scenes, if not the dictations of the most hopeless lunacy, were the result of a human nature devoid of the least vestige of humanity.

CHOWAN.—The gallant Democracy of Chowan are in high spirits, and are preparing to do noble service in the approaching campaign. It will be seen, by reference to another column, that a meeting of the party was held at Edenton on Wednesday of last week, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Gatesville Convention, and that they have instructed their delegates to urge the nomination of the Hon. H. M. Shaw. Their resolutions breathe the right spirit, and give assurance of devotion to time-honored principles, worthy of all praise.

Dr. Shaw, by invitation, addressed the meeting, making one of his happiest and most telling efforts. We have known-Nothing as well as Democratic authority for pronouncing it a speech of remarkable force and power. He paid his respects to the hopeful progeny of the Hartford Convention, in a manner perfectly satisfactory to the opponents of that Order, while the self-styled patriots were forced to wince under his biting sarcasm and unanswerable arguments, against their pretensions.

NEW GOODS.—Messrs. W. T. and J. M. Hinton have laid in their Spring and Summer supplies of Dry Goods, Fancy Articles, &c. Their stock is large, varied, and attractive—having been selected especially for this market by a member of the firm, whose taste in such matters is proverbial. We were especially attracted by the splendid display of ladies' dress goods laid out upon their counter, as we casually happened in while they were opening their goods. We recommend a call upon the Messrs. Hinton.

AGRICULTURAL PUBLICATIONS.—Upon our table we have two very excellent monthlies, devoted to the science of Agriculture, Horticulture, and the Mechanic Arts, and each of them seems equally entitled to public favor. They are both published at Raleigh, in this State. The *Arator* is published and edited by Thomas J. Lenoxy, at \$1 per annum in advance, or \$1.50 if not paid until the end of the year.

The *Carolina Cultivator*, William D. Cooke, Publisher, is sent to subscribers at \$1 per annum, with most liberal inducements to Clubs. Say six copies for \$5, and so on.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—We unintentionally omitted in our last issue to acknowledge the receipt of this superb periodical for May. To be appreciated, it must be seen and read.

The Salisbury Republican denies the statement of the Fayetteville Observer that the Hon. Burton Craige chastised the editor of the "Whig & Advocate" newspaper for suggesting an opposition to him in the next Congressional contest. The difficulty was purely the result of a personal insult. Political opposition is one thing, remarks the Republican, and personal insolence quite another.

Martin Van Buren, jr., died at Paris on Tuesday, the 20th ultimo. A large number of Americans accompanied his remains to their temporary resting place in the cemetery of Montmartre. He had seated himself at the dinner table when his head fell forward on his breast, and he expired without a word, without a groan.

A—AFFAIR!

The Know-Nothings of Edenton made grand preparations for a dinner to be given last week, in honor of Kenneth Rayner, Esq. The butcher, the baker, the wine and liquor dealer, were all called in requisition in getting up this tremendous demonstration. But, alas! Mr. Rayner did not attend!—the gettters-up of the dinner were discomfited—a failure stared them full in the face, and they even invited the Democrats to go in and partake—that is, after it was ascertained that Mr. R. had not arrived!

Still, the dinner came off at 6 o'clock on Tuesday. Our room (for we had the pleasure of being in the ancient Town ourself) was located in the end of the hotel of that excellent host Floyd, and was separated from the Court-house only by a narrow street. We heard no warm applause—all seemed in keeping with the dismal secrecy of Know-Nothingism, although upon this occasion the doors were thrown open. But we are confident there was an assemblage there, for the "Sentinel" of last Saturday gave an account of its proceedings, from which we culled some interesting *morceaux*. There were thirty-three irregular toasts given, seven of which were offered by "—." So says the "Sentinel." Here are some of the sentiments drunk upon the occasion:

By F. Roberts—John A. Benbury, Esq.—hoping that he may shine yet.

Complimentary to Mr. Benbury—"hoping that he may shine yet!" And Mr. B. is reported as having "responded" to this sentiment. *Credat Judeus!*

But again:

By Wm. Warren—Wm. E. Mann, Esq., our former townsman.

By ——— The American party.

By ——— Thomas M. Garrett of Bertie. Mr. Garrett replied.

By Wm. I. Hunter—Wm. Henry Bagley—the advocate of "Sam."

By ——— "Sam" and his family.

By Dr. N. C. Skinner—New Hampshire.

By Col. T. L. Skinner—"Sam" succeeds to his cause.

By John Pool, Esq.—To the friends of "Sam."

By ——— To Wm. I. Hunter—the man who can prepare a good dinner.

The reader can judge from these specimens what a "—." affair this Know-Nothing demonstration was!

AN ITEM FOR THE HISTORIAN.—Individuals who have presumed to write the history of our country in times past, have spoken of the distinguished positions in the government occupied by such men as Alexander Hamilton, Gallatin, &c., &c., adopted citizens of the Republic. Col. Bob Payne (the real) asserted in a speech delivered by him in Edenton on Wednesday last, that neither Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, nor Jackson, ever appointed a foreigner to office! Payne ought to write a history of the government, from the days of Washington to the close of Jackson's administration setting the public impression right upon this matter. Look out for Payne's (the real, as some *champion* dubbed him at the Know-Nothing dinner) history of North America, with notes upon the native administrations of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson!

PRETTY FAIR ESTIMATE.—A Democrat and Know-Nothing were discussing the principles of the new secret Order, one of the foremost of which is the proscription of Catholics. Says the Democrat, "Mr. —, how many Catholics are there in the United States, that we should stand in such dread of them?" Sam reflected a moment and replied—"I should think there were about thirty millions." To use the convenient expression of our neighbor, of course the Democrat "cared in."

ELECTION IN TARBOROUGH.—The "dark lantern" organization "says the Raleigh Standard" made an effort at the election on Monday last, to carry the town of Tarborough, but signally failed. They selected, for Commissioners, two of their number and Mr. Redmond, a Democrat, who, as the Southerner says, "spurns the order and holds their principles in utter detestation"—but they were handsomely defeated. The true American ticket was elected, as follows: Magistrate of Police, John Norfleet; Commissioners, James Mehegan, N. Mathewson, and B. W. Mabrey. The Southerner says:

The true American ticket was composed of two native born citizens and a whole-souled Irishman, who has allied himself to his adopted country, by long residence, by industry, by an unimpeachable character, and by that most sacred of ties—marriage. No man stands fairer in our community than James Mehegan, a mechanic by profession, a gentleman in his intercourse with his fellow men; but it was his misfortune to have first seen the light of day on Erin's green isle, and for that, Know-Nothings proscribed him from all offices of honor or profit; and further, he must throw off the religion of his forefathers, or forever be an Ishmaelite among us."

In Norwalk, O., on the 21st of March, a Mr. Augustus D. Powers was married to Miss Jane Rule. Accompanying the announcement, the Sandusky Register indulges in the following poetic effusion:

The Powers at loggerheads over the sea
Could learn in an "Out West" school,
Since here, one minister, for a three dollar fee,
Makes power out of mis-rule.
Whereupon the editor of the Zanesville Aurora (evidently an old bachelor, though not usually one of the sourest) bursts forth after this fashion:
When honey-moon with sweeten'd hours
Bliss passed away, poor fool—
You'll find that you're among the powers—
Who're victims to mis-rule.

Gen. Jackson on Know-Nothingism.

The hero of New Orleans and the sage of the Hermitage, possessed himself, by close study and application, of an intimate knowledge of men and the motives which govern the action of mankind. Having satisfied himself as to any matter, the expression of an opinion was regarded as almost the judgment of prophecy, and men of all parties learned to reverence and respect his sentiments, as the emanations of a mind pre-eminently sagacious and conscientious. On retiring from public life General Jackson submitted an address to his countrymen, full of wholesome counsel and beaming with all that lofty and disinterested patriotism, which so eminently characterized his long and brilliant career both as a soldier and a statesman. In anticipation of the very state of affairs now presented by political factionists and unscrupulous demagogues in this country, he deemed it all important to warn his countrymen against their wily schemes.—Here is what he says of Know-Nothingism. We ask Democrats to ponder the counsel of their great leader, before giving support and encouragement to this contemptible clan of self-styled patriots. They are the very men whom the old hero portrays thus vividly. Listen to him:

"In presenting to you, my fellow-citizens, these parting counsels, I have brought before you the leading principles upon which I have endeavored to administer the Government in the high office with which you have twice honored me. Knowing that the path of freedom is continually beset with enemies, who often assume the disguise of friends, I have devoted the last hours of my public life to warn you of the dangers. The progress of the United States, under our free and happy institutions, has surpassed the most sanguine hopes of the founders of the republic. Our growth has been rapid beyond all former example, in numbers, in wealth, in knowledge, and all the useful arts which contribute to the comforts and convenience of man; and from the earliest ages of history to the present day, there never have been thirteen millions of people associated together in one political body, who enjoyed so much freedom and happiness as the people of these United States. You have no longer any cause to fear danger from abroad; your strength and power are well known throughout the civilized world, as well as the high and gallant bearing of your sons. It is from within, among yourselves, from cupidity, from corruption, from disappointed ambition, and inordinate thirst for power, that factions will be formed and liberty endangered. It is against such designs, whatever disguise the actors may assume, that you have especially to guard yourselves. You have the highest of human trusts committed to your care. Providence has showered on this favored land blessings without number, and has chosen you as the guardians of freedom, to preserve it for the human race. May, He, who holds in his hands the destinies of nations, make you worthy of the favors he has bestowed, and enable you, with pure hearts, and pure hands, and sleepless vigilance, to guard and defend, to the end of time the great charge He has committed to your keeping."

THE REACTION COMMENCED.

If the new party should sweep the United States, (remarks the Washington Sentinel,) and carry every election that takes place in the next six months, we would still have no faith in its permanency. Like a peculiar tree in the East, they bloom once, but never again. They perhaps, will not succeed twice anywhere, unless different elections shall occur at short intervals. The old Whig party could not hold together, and this which is but a rebash of discomfited whiggery intermixed with leprous and malicious isms, cannot expect to hold together. It is as contrivance and heterogeneous a mass as was ever thrown together.

Already the reaction has commenced.—We present some of the evidences of it:

KNOW NOTHINGS DEFEAT.

PATTERSON, N. J., April 10.—At the municipal election in this city on Monday, the Know Nothings were defeated in four out of the five wards. Van Blarcom, the Union candidate for mayor, was elected by 100 majority over Ingles, the Know Nothing candidate.

KNOW NOTHING DEFEAT IN HARTFORD.

HARTFORD (Conn.) April 6.—The Democratic party here nominated a Union ticket against the Know Nothings, which was supported by the anti-Know Nothing Whigs in our city election to-day. This ticket is elected with the exception of the old clerk, Henry Francis, who succeeds on personal considerations alone, by about one hundred votes. The Union ticket carried four of the six aldermen, making nineteen anti Know Nothings to eleven Know Nothings in the joint council. The Know Nothings have been routed in this city on a full vote.

In Madison, Indiana, the whole Democratic (city) ticket was elected by a large majority. In Cincinnati, where fraud, villainy, and violence were attempted, they were crushed. In other parts of the State of Ohio the evidences of the returning reason are alike manifest and cheering.

Mr. Patton the Know-Nothing candidate for Attorney General of Virginia, accepts the nomination of the Order, but rejects many of their principles with scorn and contempt. He invites foreign immigration and condemns the proscription of Catholics.

It may be interesting (says the Boston Post) to the know-nothings of Virginia to learn that one of the main purposes of the know-nothings here, as announced by them on the floor of our house of representatives, is, in their own language, "to exert an influence against that 'sum of all villainies'—American slavery."

Democratic Meeting in Chowan.

The largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held by the Democracy of Chowan assembled in the Court House at Edenton on Tuesday afternoon, appointing Henderson Simpson, Esq., Chairman, and R. Dillard, Secretary.

J. B. Badham, Esq., having been called on by the Chair, explained the purposes of the meeting.

On motion, a Committee of three were appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, who, in a short time, through their chairman, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the proposition to assemble the Democracy of this District in Convention at Gatesville on the 3d Monday of May next for the purpose of selecting a suitable candidate to represent this District in the next Congress meets with our approval.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint thirty delegates to represent the Democracy of Chowan in said Convention.

Resolved further, That our confidence in the principles of the Democratic party remains unshaken and unabated.

Resolved, That the gratitude of the whole country is due to its present Chief Magistrate, who has so administered the trust reposed in him by the American people, as to secure the citizen in his rights not only at home but in remotest foreign lands.

Resolved, That, upon the strict maintenance of the principle of non-interference by the General Government in the domestic policy of the Sovereign States, as reaffirmed and established in the act passed by the last Congress, known as the "Kansas and Nebraska Act," depends the stability of our Federal compact, the security of the reserved rights of the States, and the peace and prosperity of the country.

Resolved, That the secret political society commonly termed Know Nothings is organized upon principles, and for purposes utterly repugnant to the State and Federal Constitutions, to the true democracy of the country, and to all those liberal principles which distinguish us from the monarchies and despotisms of the world.

Resolved, That the course pursued by our able representative, Dr. Henry M. Shaw, in the last Congress, affords his constituents no cause for complaint, and unimpaired room for admiration. We instruct the delegates from this county to the District Convention to support him for a second term.

On motion, the Chair appointed a committee of two to wait on Dr. Shaw and request him to address the meeting. In a short time that honorable gentleman appeared, and in a speech of three hours length, entertained an intelligent audience, who afforded the eloquent speaker, by frequent bursts of applause, every evidence of entire gratification.

The Chair appointed the following delegates to attend the District Convention, viz: Calvin R. Brinkley, Wm. D. White, Richard D. Simpson, Martin Simpson, Sam'l Simpson, Jno. F. Burke, Baker P. Boyce, Thos. Evans, Stephen Doherty, Wm. Roberts, Dr. R. Dillard, Frederick Bunch, Wm. Privet, sen., Capt. Mansfield, Thos. Gregory, Wm. B. Bond, R. Paxton, Gen. McDonald, Edm'd Wright, Jno. L. Ferrill, John C. Badham, James N. Floyd, Alex. Cheshire, Joseph Wall, Jno. H. Leary, J. E. Leary, Dr. J. F. Thompson, Dr. John Norcom, Wm. R. Skinner, Wm. Badham, W. W. Hall, J. G. Godfrey, W. D. Lowther, Jr., C. Sawyer, L. Sawyer.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the "Democratic Pioneer" and "Raleigh Standard."

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

H. SIMPSON, Chmn.

R. DILLARD, Sec.

ANOTHER FAILURE.—The Cincinnati Daily Public Ledger, Know Nothing, is offered for sale. It has only reached its forty-sixth No., (says the Boston Post) and so well possessed were its projectors of the success of the conglomerated fusion yelect "American party," that they had purchased a double cylinder press, a six horse power engine, gas and water fixtures, and fonts of type and other material enough to execute the whole State printing.

The Richmond Enquirer says: "The Granite State is gone, heretofore a pillar of Democracy, scarcely less strong and unmovable than the Old Dominion itself. Virginia stands serene and unshaken in the storm; and, while the flag is floating here, the democracy of the Union will not despair. Once federalism was as triumphant as Know-Nothingism is now, and Virginia restored the sway of the State-rights republican party. Shows the forlorn hope, and she will be equal to the crisis."

GOOD!—This is the ejaculation of Know-Nothing editors in publishing the nonsensically profane response of Ex-Governor Smith, to the interrogation, how he intended to vote in the Governor's election. Smith replied—"I think I have arrived at years of discretion, and I shall vote for whom I deem best." The men who have discovered so much piety in the above remark, have mofopolized all the Protestant religion in the country. Such hypocrisy would disgrace the habiliments of the devil himself.

GREAT POLITICAL DEMONSTRATION—FIRST MOVE FOR THE SECESSION.—The admirers of Henry Clay intend to celebrate the anniversary of his birth by a festival at the Metropolitan Hotel. Mr. Fillmore will be present on this occasion, and a speech will be made by Hon. John P. Kennedy. This movement for the re-nomination of Mr. Fillmore will be the first demonstration to place a candidate in the field for the Know-Nothing vote.—N. Y. Herald.

BOUNTY LAND APPLICATIONS.—The unprecedentedly large number of three thousand four hundred applicants, under the bounty land act of March 3, 1855, were received at the Pension Office in Washington, on the 4th inst. Total number of applicants under the act, up to present time, forty thousand three hundred.

The Depositing Power.

A correspondent of the Enquirer, who signs himself "The Depositing Power," makes the following statement upon the above subject, from the Know-Nothing journal purports to be from the Enquirer at Dublin, Ireland.

There appeared in the Enquirer, a long and labored article from the Enquirer at Dublin—purporting to be the speech of the Hon. Mr. —, delivered in the House of Commons upon the power of the Pope, after a tiresome tirade, making a positing power of the Pope's excommunicating power, and offering as proof, that "the Pope is the head of the Church, and exercises in those countries, the Whig to the same effect."

Let, for an answer to its insinuations, the Enquirer at Dublin, take the following extracts from the Enquirer at New York.

The Enquirer at New York says: "The Pope is the head of the Church, and exercises in those countries, the Whig to the same effect."

The Enquirer at New York says: "The Pope is the head of the Church, and exercises in those countries, the Whig to the same effect."

The Enquirer at New York says: "The Pope is the head of the Church, and exercises in those countries, the Whig to the same effect."

The Enquirer at New York says: "The Pope is the head of the Church, and exercises in those countries, the Whig to the same effect."

The Enquirer at New York says: "The Pope is the head of the Church, and exercises in those countries, the Whig to the same effect."

The Enquirer at New York says: "The Pope is the head of the Church, and exercises in those countries, the Whig to the same effect."

The Enquirer at New York says: "The Pope is the head of the Church, and exercises in those countries, the Whig to the same effect."

The Enquirer at New York says: "The Pope is the head of the Church, and exercises in those countries, the Whig to the same effect."

The Enquirer at New York says: "The Pope is the head of the Church, and exercises in those countries, the Whig to the same effect."

The Enquirer at New York says: "The Pope is the head of the Church, and exercises in those countries, the Whig to the same effect."

The Enquirer at New York says: "The Pope is the head of the Church, and exercises in those countries, the Whig to the same effect."

The Enquirer at New York says: "The Pope is the head of the Church, and exercises in those countries, the Whig to the same effect."

The Enquirer at New York says: "The Pope is the head of the Church, and exercises in those countries, the Whig to the same effect."

The Enquirer at New York says: "The Pope is the head of the Church, and exercises in those countries, the Whig to the same effect."

The Enquirer at New York says: "The Pope is the head of the Church, and exercises in those countries, the Whig to the same effect."

The Enquirer at New York says: "The Pope is the head of the Church, and exercises in those countries, the Whig to the same effect."

The Enquirer at New York says: "The Pope is the head of the Church, and exercises in those countries, the Whig to the same effect."

The Enquirer at New York says: "The Pope is the head of the Church, and exercises in those countries, the Whig to the same effect."

The Enquirer at New York says: "The Pope is the head of the Church, and exercises in those countries, the Whig to the same effect."

The Enquirer at New York says: "The Pope is the head of the Church, and exercises in those countries, the Whig to the same effect."

